ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2016

TOWN OF KENT DISTRICT NO. 1

HORSEPOUND ROAD

KENT, NEW YORK

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID# 3905708

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Putnam County Health Department at 845-278-6130.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	4/29/14	6.6	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiation 226	N	4/29/14	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radiation 228	N	4/29/14	1.1	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	4/29/14	10	pCi/L	0	15	Natural Environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	4/7/16	0.119	ug/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Lead[1]	N	7/14/15	< 0.005	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	2/10/16	2.48	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloromethane	N	8/2/16	1.0	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Bromodichloromethane	N	8/2/16	1.4	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Bromoform	N	8/2/16	.99	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/2/16	5.42	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Mathematical Conversions

1 mg/L	=	1 ppm
1 ug/L	=	1 ppb
1 ppm x 1,000	=	1 ppb
1 ppb / 1,000	=	1 ppm

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

Freezing Weather

Preventative maintenance would include protecting pipes from wind and closing foundation vents. During deep freezes, leave water rapidly dripping at each end of the house – hot and cold. (To keep from wasting the water you can collect it in a bathtub to use for watering houseplants, etc.) Additionally, it is important to always disconnect all outside hoses from the outside water faucets during winter months.

Insulation is helpful; however, protecting the pipes from direct exposure to weather is most effective. Insulation alone will not completely protect pipes from freezing.

Shutting Your Water Off in an Emergency

Your home should have a "master shutoff valve" inside and a curb valve outside. In case of emergency do you know where your valves are and how to shut your water off? You may contact your Town if you would like to schedule an appointment for assistance in locating your outside shutoff.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call the Town Supervisor if you have questions.